



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 8, 1910.
SAN FRANCISCO'S RAILROAD CRISIS.
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WORKERS' ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.
THE MERGING OF THE TWO COUNCILS.
TUBERCULOSIS DAY.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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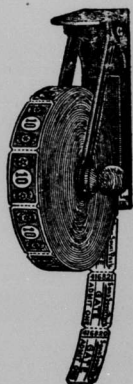
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1910.

No. 8

"LABOR CLARION" PAYS A DIVIDEND.

It isn't often that a trade-union publication feels itself on velvet, temporarily at least. But this was the position of the official paper of the central body when the report printed below was submitted last Friday evening.

The usual life of a labor paper is one of difficulties. The rank and file of the movement has not, as yet, realized that adequate support will result in strengthening the press that is devoted to their interests, and which has already become a powerful factor in advancing the cause. It must be remembered that it is only within the last decade that trade-union papers have appeared on the scene, excepting for a mere handful that could nearly be counted on two hands. As time goes on, it will be recognized more and more that the opportunity to spread broadcast the gospel of collective bargaining by means of the printing press should become the first work of the organized movement. The seed thus sown is sure to return many fold.

In thanking the subscribers and friends of the "Labor Clarion" for the earnest support that made possible the report herewith, it is hoped that those unions outside the roll of honor, i. e., the subscription list, will join the caravan. The report as read last week was as follows:

"April 1, 1910.

"To the officers and members of the San Francisco Labor Council—Ladies and Gentlemen: The board of directors of the 'Labor Clarion' herewith submits a financial statement of the publication for the fiscal year January 31, 1909, to January 31, 1910.

"We are glad to be able to report that the 'Labor Clarion' is now on a paying basis, and that substantial increases to the circulation list have been made during the year. In addition to those unions subscribing, the photo-engravers, theatrical stage employees, moving picture operators, newspaper carriers, steam shovel and dredge men, and the printers of Richmond and Martinez, have added their respective memberships to the roll. We bespeak for the official paper continued support, and the low cost of six and two-third cents a member per month enables a trade-union journal to enter the home either four or five times a month, according to the number of Fridays in a month.

"The board has seen its way clear to declare a dividend—No. 1—in favor of the San Francisco Labor Council. A check for Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250) is enclosed. It is our aim to make the 'Labor Clarion' both a worthy union adjunct and a dividend-paying paper for the central body, and the best evidence of this intention is the check herewith.

"Fraternally submitted on behalf of the board of directors,

"R. I. WISLER, Secretary."

Three hundred girl trade unionists of Boston, members of Local No. 163 of the Garment Workers' Union, through signed agreements with their employers, were on March 9th given an increase in wages ranging from 10 to 30 per cent, and a forty-eight hour week, with Saturday half-holidays the year round. The girls give the credit to Miss Margaret C. Daley for this result, although the lady modestly disclaimed the honor to a reporter of the Boston "American." She said the credit belonged to trade unionism.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

San Francisco's Railroad Crisis

Within the next few days the municipal authorities will be called upon to face a situation that will require sincerity of purpose and absolute devotion to the people's interests. Some would have us believe that the latter are bound up exclusively in the petty inconvenience of a handful of people who use a single street railroad, and who are obliged to transfer at a given point to reach the Ferry. This is such a common occurrence in this and other cities that nothing would be said about it were it not for the tactics of the United Railroads in confusing the issue.

Within the last week the corporation has come out boldly and proclaimed itself. It not only wants, but insists that it shall have, a monopoly of the main thoroughfare of California's largest city. The wishes or desires of the people count for naught. The law is twisted to suit its purpose. Civic bodies are impressed into service in the attempt to show that the "public" is behind the railroad. Other methods common knowledge of all who study the transportation situation in American cities are utilized to bring pressure to bear.

When the people express themselves at the polls in a manner that leaves no doubt of their wish, it is the bounden duty of their representatives to follow their mandate. The citizens of San Francisco have decreed that the Geary street railroad shall be acquired as a necessity and operated as a municipal venture. This can only be done successfully by running the cars through to the Ferry. The United Railroads says the city cannot do this. The question, then, simply concerns the right (?) of a corporation to "run" the city, or of the people to govern themselves.

San Francisco wants the right of way kept clear for its own railroad from Geary and Market to the Ferry. Better the horse cars than a deviance from this. Better still that the United Railroads be given to emphatically understand that it is secondary to the public welfare, that it cannot juggle with the citizens by pretending that the Sutter Street Company is distinct from the main corporation, and that no good reason has been given why the cars cannot be sent down the inside rails, as shown to be practicable by the investigations of the Merchants' Association and legal by the opinion of the City Attorney.

At this writing, it is a little difficult to foretell how the problem will finally come before the Board of Supervisors. The San Francisco Labor Council has gone on record several times against practically all that the United Railroads wants and demands. The best citizenship has demanded that course. It should prevail. Monopoly's challenge must be accepted.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN. By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

A Good Measure for Government Employees.

To the People. Letter No. 40.

There was introduced in the House of Representatives on March 11, 1910, by Mr. Goulden, a bill providing for the retirement of employees in the civil service of the Government.

There have always been radical differences of opinion as to some of the main features of old-age pensions. What age shall be fixed upon for the commencement of old-age relief? Shall pensions be placed upon a contributory basis, and, if so, shall the state offer a subsidy as an inducement to contributions? Shall contributions be compulsory? If pensions are to be gratuitous, shall they be universal or limited according to need, merit, or other tests?

In most of the current discussion, the field seems to be narrowed down to giving a pension at some age to those who combine merit and need. The impressive fact connected with the wage earner in his relation to a pension is his economic insecurity. He is continually in a state of unstable equilibrium. However satisfactory and secure the present may seem, the future must be clouded with uncertainty and apprehension of possible disaster. His prosperity for the present moment depends upon his capacity to work, and his employment at a living wage, but that gives him no assurance as to the future.

As long as his daily wages are exhausted in meeting his daily needs, the employee is gambling upon his possible immunity from accident, sickness, or other misfortune. Unfortunately, that is the ordinary test of a living wage—a remuneration adapted to the days of sunshine and not to all kinds of weather.

While some people say there is essentially a partnership between capital and labor, one of the parties arrogantly and arbitrarily decrees what the other shall receive. He bases his action upon the law of supply and demand, but reserves to himself the right to take every possible advantage of the immobility of labor and to use the immense economic advantage which he has to interfere with the law of supply and demand by artificially increasing the supply at his pleasure.

The great injustice which the laboring man has usually suffered from his contractual inequality has been tremendously accentuated with the introduction of machinery and the application of steam and electricity to industry. Usually the Government has shown far greater solicitude for the rights of property than for the rights of man. The rights of property have been so much extended that the rights of the community have almost altogether disappeared, and it is hardly too much to say that the prosperity and comfort and the liberties of a great proportion of the population have been laid at the feet of a small number of proprietors, who neither toil nor spin.

This proposed measure is known as H. R. Bill No. 22,776. All readers of the "Labor Clarion" should write members of Congress, urging the passage of the bill. Employees of the Government "are forbidden to do so, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, or to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interest any

other legislation whatever, save through the heads of the departments, on penalty of dismissal."

The bill reads as follows:

"61st Congress, 2d session.

"H. R. 22,776.

"In The House of Representatives.

"March 11, 1910.

"Mr. Goulden introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

"A bill providing for the retirement of employees in the civil service.

"Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

"That, beginning with the first day of July next, following the passage of this Act, all employees in the classified civil service shall be eligible for retirement as hereinafter provided.

"Sec. 2. That any employee who has served the United States for thirty years or more, and who shall have attained the age of sixty years, shall receive seventy-five per centum of the average salary, pay, or compensation, per annum, which he may have received for the five years next preceding his retirement. Any employee who has served the United States for a period of from twenty-five to thirty years, and who shall have attained the age of sixty-two years, shall receive fifty per centum of the average annual salary, pay, or compensation he may have received for the five years next preceding his retirement. Any employee who has served the United States for a period of from twenty to twenty-five years, and who shall have attained the age of sixty-five years, shall receive forty per centum of the average annual salary, pay, or compensation he may have received for the five years next preceding his retirement.

"Sec. 3. That no employee, provided for in this Act, shall be retained in the service after arriving at the age of seventy years.

"Sec. 4. That any employee to whom this Act applies, who has served the United States for not less than five years, and who by reason of accident or illness, not due to vicious habits or by reason of exigencies of the service, but without fault or delinquency on his part, has become disabled, shall be retired from the service on certificate from the head of the department or independent office in which he is employed to the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth such disability, and on the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury he shall receive thirty per centum of his average annual salary, pay, or compensation for the five years next preceding his retirement for from five to ten years of service, forty per centum for from ten to twenty years of service, fifty per centum for from twenty to twenty-five years of service, and seventy-five per centum for twenty-five years and over.

"Sec. 5. That for the purposes of this Act the period of service shall be computed from original employment whether as a classified or unclassified employee, and shall include periods of service at different times and service in one or more departments, branches, or independent offices of the Government, the Signal Corps prior to July 1, 1891, and the general service in or under the War Department prior to May 6, 1896.

"Sec. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to carry out the purposes of this Act.

"Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to perform, or cause to be performed, any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into full force and effect."

"He who wishes to do wrong is never without a reason."—Syrus.

Men and Measures

The prison sentences imposed by Judge Bischoff of New York in 1908 on Patrick H. McCormick and Vincent J. Costello, former president and organizer, respectively, of Typographical Union No. 6, were suspended by him in a decision handed down on March 15th. In announcing the suspension Judge Bischoff said: "Punishment does not proceed from any duty to appease public wrath or private vengeance. I am not perturbed by any question of the wisdom of my direction for a stay of the respondents' imprisonment. I made the order adjudging them guilty for contempt and imposed the punishment, but I am now impressed with the sincerity of the respondents' apologies to the court and their assurances of regret for the unlawful occurrences and their participation therein, and of their promise in future to defer to and to obey the court's directions, and by their example to persuade others to conduct themselves in every respect to the peace and good order of the community. Should future events prove my error I will feel comforted by the fact that it was at mercy's promptings."

J. O'Keefe, manager of the Western Meat Company of Sacramento, paid the \$500 fine on March 30th imposed for violating the Cartwright anti-trust law. This was the test case passed along through the courts and decided adversely to the meat trust, and marks the ending of a suit that will be famous in this state.

Eighty-four men left their work in the shoe factory of Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co. in Oakland last Tuesday, as a result of the firm's refusal to grant improved conditions.

Emil Schaerer of the bakers was in Portland last week, where he addressed the local. He left in time to be present at the opening session of the national executive board, which met in Chicago last Monday morning.

P. H. Scullin held a meeting in Eureka on March 28th to form a branch of the National Peace Association. It was a failure. Several speakers opposed the proposition, and Mr. Scullin was obliged to give up his plan. He left on the following Thursday for San Francisco.

The tailors of Sacramento are conferring with the employers. The union has asked for an increase of wage amounting to \$2 a week on a weekly basis, and a reduction of hours. The Sacramento carpenters were given the \$5 a day on April 1st without any disturbance of conditions.

The Central Labor Council of Oakland is going to give a Union Labor Industrial Exposition in June or July on the shores of Lake Merritt. It will feature union-labor products, and demonstrate to the public what Alameda County is doing. It is expected that a midway and concessions will be established in connection with the carnival. Tomorrow evening (Saturday, April 9th) there will be held the first annual ball of the central body of Oakland in Germania Hall, Webster street, near Seventh. The proceeds are to be used in remodeling and improving the present offices and halls on Eighth and Broadway.

L. Gutierrez de Lara was lecturing in St. Louis last week on "Slavery in Mexico," or "Despotism in Our Sister Republic."

On March 23d the people of Everett, Washington, held a mass meeting to agitate the Oriental question. Some ill-advised person endeavored to spoil the plans, but was unsuccessful. P. C. Armistad, vice-president of the Mukilteo Chamber of Commerce, told of the deplorable conditions existing in his town because of Asiatic labor. Judge Loutitt eloquently spoke for the citizens of Everett, and Charles Perry Taylor of Tacoma was at his best while speaking from a trade-union point of view.



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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



WORKERS' ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

By Richard Caverly.

We are apt to think of the laboring classes in this country as well fed, well clothed, and well housed, and not proper objects of solicitude. We are incredulous when told that Germany's poorer classes, though less favored by circumstances, maintain a higher level of well-being and a far higher level of vitality than those of either the United States or England; or that we know less about the poverty of our people than almost any other nation of the western world; or that Americans work themselves out at an earlier age and are more subject to fluctuations of employment than European workmen, and industrial accidents are much more frequent.

Henry L. Call stated before the American Association of Science, on December 27, 1906, that 18,000,000 wage earners of the United States received an average wage of only \$400 per year, and Robert Hunter, in his book entitled "Poverty," says that the unskilled laborers in the northern states receive less than \$460, and in the south less than \$300, and that these figures may be reduced by idleness to \$225 a year.

When the material for the Federal census of manufacturers was collected in 1905, each manufacturing establishment was requested to report, for the week in 1904 during which the largest number of persons was employed, the number of wage earners, classified by the amount they earned. The returns are those of earnings or wages, and not of rates of pay. Rates are higher than earnings because they are for a full week, whereas earnings shown in the bulletin were reported for the time actually worked, and this in some instances was less than the full week.

The result of this inquiry was published in Bulletin 93 of the Bureau of the Census in May, 1908, which was prepared under the supervision of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufacturers. According to this bulletin, satisfactory returns were received from 123,703 establishments, 62.9 per cent of all manufacturing establishments which employ wage earners. These establishments from which the returns were received, moreover, employed almost one-half of all the wage earners engaged in factory industries in the United States, and therefore the statistics are sufficiently representative to give fairly accurate results.

The bulletin now published contains the first regular census report ever made of classified weekly earnings covering a large number of establishments.

Of the 3,297,819 wage earners covered by the present investigation, 2,610,053, or 70.4 per cent, were men; 588,599, or 17.9 per cent, were women; and 90,167, or 2.7 per cent, were children.

The payrolls of the 123,703 establishments for the week covered amounted to \$33,185,791, and of this the men received \$20,240,287, or 88.1 per cent; the women, \$3,633,481, or 11 per cent; and the children, \$312,023, or nine-tenths of 1 per cent. The important feature of the bulletin is the classification of these wage earners—men, women, and children—at each amount of earnings. For all wage earners reported, every industry being represented in the establishment reporting, this classification is as follows, showing the low rate of wages paid to the producer in the United States as a weekly compensation 132,064, less than \$3; 150,403, \$3 to \$4; 194,301, \$4 to \$5; 206,163, \$5 to \$6; 262,531, \$6 to \$7; 266,012, \$7 to \$8; 255,458, \$8 to \$9; 378,009, \$9 to \$10; 439,208, \$10 to \$12; 464,875, \$12 to \$15; 390,367, \$15 to \$20; 106,700, \$20 to \$25; 1,728, \$25 and over.

More than half of all the wage earners included in the bulletin earn \$9 and over during the week.

The figures show that the average wage earner got \$10 a week in 1904, the average wage earner employed in manufacturing received \$10 per week. The average man received \$11.16; the average woman, \$6.17; and the average child under sixteen years of age, \$3.46.

The average weekly earnings in iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills, \$12.56; iron and steel blast furnaces, \$11.71; foundry and machine shop products, \$11.88; lumber and timber products, \$9.25; furniture, \$10.16; cotton goods, \$7.71; boots and shoes, \$11.88; men's clothing, \$12.23; women's clothing, \$13.52; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, \$11.14; newspapers and periodical printing and publishing, \$13.13; and glass, \$14.10.

Women in Cotton Mills.

The average weekly earnings of women in some of the industries which employ considerable numbers were as follows: Cotton goods, \$6.03; hosiery and knit goods, \$6.01; silk and silk goods, \$6.11; boots and shoes, \$7.60; men's clothing, \$6.07; women's clothing, \$6.85; shirts, \$5.69.

In connection with the cotton industry, the bulletin makes an interesting comparison of the earnings in the north with those in the south. By confining the comparison to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plain cloths for printing and connecting, it eliminates to a considerable extent the differences between the character of the industry in the two sections, and thus presents a fair basis to measure differences in earnings. This comparison shows that the average earnings of men were in New England, \$8.52; in the south, \$5.14—a difference of \$3.38.

For women the average was, in New England, \$7.23; in the south, \$3.77—a difference of \$3.46; while for children the average was, in New England, \$4.45; in the south, \$2.73—a difference of \$1.72. For all classes the average weekly earnings in the north were \$7.62, as contrasted with but \$4.16 in the south, yet some workingmen vote for a "protective tariff," thinking it keeps up his wages. There is a feeling, too general, that poverty and pauperism are the result mainly of intemperance, but statistics both in England and America show about one-seventh, while about three-quarters is attributable to misfortune, or low wages.

It is said that more than one-half of the families of the country, and nine-tenths of those in the cities and industrial communities, are propertyless; that in a group of states including Massachusetts, one-fifth are in poverty—see "Poverty," pages 43-60; that one-twentieth are paupers; that one-eighth of the families hold seven-eighths, and one per cent own one-half of the property of the country (see C. B. Spahr's "Distribution of Wealth," page 69), and that 71 per cent of the people hold but 5 per cent of the wealth; that one-eighth of the families receive over one-half of the total income, and that two-fifths of the better-paid laborers receive more than the remaining three-fifths.

These figures seem especially important when we are assured on high authority that the tendency of purely economic forces is to widen the differences existing in industrial society, and that, unequal as the distribution of wealth already is today, it is towards a still greater inequality.

In Greater New York there are 722,670 homes, 95.1 per cent of which are not owned by the families who live in them. Philadelphia, known as the "City of Brotherly Love," has 265,093 homes, 88.9 per cent are not owned by the occupants—and are either rented or mortgaged, the greater majority mortgaged. Boston, 92 per cent not owned by occupants; Buffalo, 87 per cent; Pittsburgh, 85 per cent; Chicago, 89 per cent; San Fran-

cisco, before the fire, 67,592 homes, 85 per cent of which were not owned by those who lived in them. All of the large cities in the United States tell the same story.

The census figures for the whole country are no more encouraging. In 1900 there were 16,187,715 families in the United States, of whom only 31.8 per cent own their own homes. Of the remaining 68.2 per cent, 55.5 per cent rented their homes outright, 14.7 per cent had the slight hold of the roof over their heads that one is able to retain with a mortgage attached.

It is estimated that seventy billion dollars have been artificially added to the capitalization of America's industries. Every man and woman is contributing towards the dividends that must be earned on this fictitious value.

In other words, the wage earners contribute \$3,500,000,000 for the sole purpose of giving to the trusts and other monopolists the little item of 5 per cent dividends upon a value that does not exist, or about \$10,000,000 a day added to the cost of living, and the useful people have to dig it up.

When you enumerate the actual wage earners in this country, eliminating children and women, who do not work but who must be supported, the actual cash daily contributed to the ravenous maws of our various trusts will approximate one-fifth of the earnings of every wage earner in the United States.

And now Mr. Taft has appointed a commission to find out why prices are too high; but we know coffins are too expensive to justify dying.

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

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LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

Form Union Labor Party.

Philadelphia, Pa.—As a result of the conspiracy between the city authorities and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to crush the carmen's strike by the use of police and constabulary, organized labor of Pennsylvania has decided to enter the political arena and formed a united labor party.

This action was taken at a meeting held here at which 250 delegates representing 100 labor organizations attended. The vote to carry labor's campaign to the polls was unanimous.

Nearly every ward in the city was represented at the gathering and it is the intention to form political organizations in each ward and then merge them into one organization. This plan will also apply to the State campaign. Every labor organization in the State has been requested by the executive committee of the State Federation of Labor to aid the Philadelphia strikers by supporting the new party instead of going on a sympathetic strike.

Speaking of the new labor party, President E. E. Greenwalt, of the State Federation, said:

"The new labor party will not affiliate itself with any reformers, neither will it endorse any candidate nor set of candidates of any other party. Every candidate must be a man who has proved to the satisfaction of the laboring class that he is not inimical to their interests. Other parties may endorse our candidates, but we will absolutely refuse to concur with the choice of any political clique or reformers. The party will be known as the United Labor Party."

At a meeting of the select council, Councilman McFarland introduced a resolution denouncing the police outrages, the use of slum special cops, the hot air mouthings of Mayor Reyburn, concluding "that we request a commission in lunacy to examine the poor old Mayor and Major General Clay and report their condition."

Of course the traction ring in control of the council ruled the resolution out of order.

A. F. of L. Unions on Increase.

Washington, D. C.—The report of Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, for the five months of the present federation year, at the last meeting of the executive council, showed an increase in per capita tax for the same period over last year of \$1463.27, indicating an increased membership of nearly 6000.

The federation has issued 102 charters to newly formed local unions directly affiliated, as against 52 charters for the corresponding five months of last year. The affiliated international unions report the issuance of 460 charters within the last five months.

"Yellow Peril" a Reality.

New York.—Of utmost importance to American labor is a cablegram from Shanghai, China, received by a New York Stock Exchange house, containing information concerning the product of the Hanyang steel works. The financial interests at present in control of this plant have signed a contract to deliver their pig iron and other raw material to the American market through the Western Steel Corporation of Seattle and the Robert Dollar Company.

Captains of industry identified with the United States Steel Corporation are said to be behind the new contract, which covers a long period of years.

Under the terms of the agreement the Western Steel Corporation will handle the sale of Chinese raw iron materials in the United States and the finished products of the steel company in China. The company will be able to deliver pig iron at a profit as far east as New York at a price under

\$17 a ton. American pig iron brings more than \$21 a ton.

The arrangement for the importation of Chinese iron on a large scale marks the opening of one of the greatest industrial wars of competition in the country's history.

Rome Tramway Men Strike.

Rome, Italy.—The strike of the tramway men is still on. The reduced car service is proving a great inconvenience and pressure is likely to be brought in favor of an early settlement. The street sweepers have struck for higher wages.

Switchmen Get Increase.

Chicago, Ill.—Increases of 3 cents an hour to switchmen and \$5 a month to switch tenders and tower men affiliated with the Switchmen's Union of North America have been granted by the Federal Arbitration Board.

The increases are retroactive, going into effect from February 10th on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Chicago Great Western, Rock Island, Terminal Transfer, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Pere Marquette, and Wisconsin Central railroads.

Firemen's Strike Averted.

Chicago, Ill.—There will be no strike of firemen on the western railroads. Settlement of the dispute between the locomotive firemen and the officers of the forty-nine roads involved was reached at mediation conferences.

By a joint agreement the terms of the settlement were not made public beyond the announcement that the question of wages will be submitted to arbitration under the Erdman law.

Deport International President.

Lewiston, Me.—"We were deported out of town by a mob of men representing the business and manufacturing interests," was the version of President John H. Malin, of the International Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, of his unexpected departure from Rumford Falls.

President Malin declared that they were taken into a room in their hotel by fifteen men and were not allowed to communicate with their friends, the officials, or the clergy.

"This is the first time in Maine an act of this kind has happened," he said, "and the outcome will be interesting. To prevent violence we decided to act in accordance with the demands and threats of the mob. It was made plain to us that we were not wanted in town. We were taken across country eighteen miles to Bryan's Pond and left in the railroad station to await the morning train."

President Malin is touring Maine enlisting the support of the paper mill workers in behalf of the paper makers' strike in Amsterdam, N. Y.

Interesting developments in the situation among the paper makers in the mills of the International Paper Company are expected and action that will lead to a general strike is not improbable.

Stone Workers' Strike Spreads.

Bedford, Ind.—That the situation of the stone workers' strike here is becoming more acute was evidenced when five hundred employees at the P. H. and B. and the Hoosier quarries went out.

A. F. of L. Flays Steel Trust.

Washington, D. C.—A severe indictment has been brought by the American Federation of La-

bor against the "billion dollar" steel trust, in which charges are made that the trust exists in violation of the Sherman and Wilson tariff acts, that it has crushed competition in transportation on the Great Lakes, that it has established a peonage system in its "model town" (Gary, Ind.), and that it hires thugs and bribes municipal authorities to commit assaults on unionists who try to organize its employees.

The A. F. of L., in its statement to the attorney-general, shows through testimony given at public hearings by George W. Perkins and other officers of the corporation, through the opinions expressed by Senators Bacon and Nelson, and by articles in magazines, that it is a combination in restraint of trade and commerce.

A broadside of evidence proving the criminal character of the steel trust in its desperate determination to throttle organization among its employees is presented by discharged employees, labor organizers, municipal officials, hall proprietors and disinterested persons.

Returns Indicate Amalgamation.

Denver, Colo.—Preliminary returns on the vote being taken by the unions of the Western Federation of Miners on the proposition to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor indicate that the issue will carry by a substantial majority.

Against Corporation Judges.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Ohio Federation of Labor has sent a strong protest to President Taft against the proposed appointment of Alexander L. Smith, of Toledo, as Federal judge for the Northern District of Ohio. The protest is on

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the grounds that Smith is a corporation lawyer, and follows a similar communication forwarded to Washington by the organized railroad men.

The federation says, in part:

"Mr. Smith, so we are informed, represents the railroad corporations in Toledo, and in the past so many of these attorneys have been appointed to positions of this character who after their appointment have earned the reputation of being corporation judges, that the working people of this State have come to the conclusion that the time has now come to select men for judicial positions who can be relied upon to protect the public's interest, and we feel that Mr. Smith will not do that."

Pullman Workers Strike.

Chicago, Ill.—Smoldering discontent among the 16,000 toilers in the plant of the Pullman car shops at Pullman has broken out in the strike of 400 steel joiners, which may be followed by the walkout of the ceiling gangs, the body fitters and riveters, all of them skilled mechanics.

The labor skinning tactics of the Pullman company have aroused the men to such an extent that a general walkout will result if the company does not give in to the demands of the men.

The present walkout of the steel joiners, commonly known as inside finishers, is the largest strike of toilers at Pullman since 1894.

OPPOSES POLITICAL SCHEMERS.

Last Friday night the San Francisco Labor Council adopted the following:

"Whereas, a worthy and deserving movement has been set on foot in this community by well-intentioned citizens to create a popular interest in, and bring financial aid to, the Columbia Park Boys' Club, an organization having for its object the uplifting and betterment of young boys; and,

"Whereas, no loftier or more commendable cause for the advancement of our American youth exists than the Columbia Park Boys' Club of San Francisco, meriting, as it does, the earnest approval and aid of our citizen body; and,

"Whereas, a novel plan to select a boy Mayor, who shall hold sway for one week, has been adopted by those endeavoring to bring financial assistance to the Columbia Park Boys' organization; and,

"Whereas, the present Mayor of San Francisco, the Honorable P. H. McCarthy, representing organized labor and heading a union-labor administration, has, in sincere generosity, offered to assist this worthy cause to the full extent of his ability; and,

"Whereas, the subtle forces and influences interested in discrediting and bringing odium upon a union-labor administration, such as a poisoned press and a coterie of disgruntled and boughten politicians, have seized upon this plan as a pretext upon which to base an attack upon the present union-labor administration; and,

"Whereas, undeniable and unmistakable evidence and warning has been heralded in the columns of the designing and hostile press showing that the splendid cause of the Columbia Park boys is to be dragged in the mire and made a vehicle for the vicious attacks of politicians and newspaper editors; and,

"Whereas, the ghouls in charity who conceived this perversion propose to assail the representatives of organized labor in the municipal government by inspiring an innocent boy Mayor to serve as a tool for their contemptible scheme; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the San Francisco Labor Council, in meeting assembled, does hereby express its contempt for such a perversion of a worthy undertaking, and does further voice an emphatic protest and warning to His Honor, Mayor P. H. McCarthy, representing, as he does, union labor, so that this base conspiracy to discredit a union-labor administration be not successful."

A LETTER FROM THE PAPER MAKERS.

To Members of Organized Labor, Greeting: Dear Sirs and Brothers—I am calling your attention to the fight in which our organization is now engaged against one of the most cruel monopolies in the country, viz., the paper trust, or, as better known, the International Paper Company.

This company reduced the wages of its employees at a time when the officials claimed they were getting more for their product than formerly, and when their earnings were greater than for the year previous, and since that time this company has openly discriminated against union men. They have discharged men for attending a convention of their organization after they had been given leave of absence to do so; they have discharged men for having been seen talking with men who were known to be union men; they have discharged men for having been seen walking with men who were known to be union men; they have compelled a large number of their employees to sign an agreement not to belong to any trade union while in their employ; have compelled men to work Sundays for straight time when other parts of their mills were down; they have discharged men for no cause whatsoever any more than that they were known to be active members in their local unions.

These many injustices heaped upon the workmen were finally brought to a crisis by the company continuing to discharge men for belonging to a trade union, which resulted in a strike being inaugurated in the mills of this company which, at the present time involves about 3000 employees, among whom are paper makers, pulp and sulphite workers, machinists, carpenters, electricians, steam fitters, stationary firemen and stationary engineers.

As the I. P. Co. had for some time previous to the beginning of this strike maintained a secret service system of spies in their several plants, it made it absolutely necessary to conduct the affairs of the organization in absolute secrecy.

Now we scarcely believe that the unprincipled, un-American treatment of the employees at the hands of the I. P. Co. will receive the support of organized labor in general, and it is an absolute fact that the greater amount of their product, which is practically newspaper, is handled by union men.

Now we ask the moral assistance of every union man and every friend of organized labor to come to our assistance at this time and prevail upon all publishers to bestow their patronage on firms that employ union labor, and would ask that committees be appointed from their local organizations and central bodies that will make this work more effective whereby labor will unite in a general protest against such unfair treatment as is heaped upon the American workmen by this company.

We solicit your financial and moral assistance in this struggle for independence. Send all contributions to the undersigned. Fraternally yours,
J. T. CAREY, Secretary-Treasurer.

The world-famous conductor, Dr. Hans Richter, is a man of many likes and dislikes, and had very abrupt manners when engaged in his work. At a rehearsal some time ago the conductor was much annoyed at the calm way the players were taking the impassioned music. "Gentlemen, gentlemen," said he, stopping short, "you're all playing like married men, not like lovers."



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FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1910.

"The spirit of liberty is not merely as multitudes imagine, a jealousy of our own particular rights, but a respect for the rights of others, and an unwillingness that any man, whether high or low, should be wronged or trampled under foot."
—Channing.

We perhaps may be pardoned for drawing attention to the first article on page 3. A dividend paid by a labor paper is something rare, and we feel somewhat proud.

The central bodies of Sacramento, Vallejo, Oakland, San Jose, and other cities of California, have unanimously adopted resolutions favoring the acquisition by San Francisco of a pure water supply from the Sierra Nevada Mountains. These organizations have the thanks of their fellow-workers in the local vineyard.

The "Labor Clarion" has made arrangements with the Pan-American Press of Washington, D. C., for a series of articles headed "Labor News Analysis." These articles will be published from time to time, and they will give reliable and late news of events in the labor world in other parts of the country. This will prove an interesting feature of the paper.

The union label is the silent but eloquent monitor for the consistent trade unionist. It never sleeps. Its power for organized labor is so strong that it must be said we, as unionists, haven't grasped the possibilities at hand. Let us be up and doing. San Francisco should lead in the crusade, for we have the membership, and the city is looked upon as one of the leaders in the trade-union world.

Los Angeles has sent out word, through its Building Trades Council, that the difficulty with the firm of Cohn, Goldwater & Co. has been settled. That means that a union-made overall produced by this establishment will not be placed in the awkward position of being between two fires. The similarity of name with a San Francisco overall has been previously commented upon. Both makes are fair. Look for the union label. Insist that it appears.

The trial of the Lake Carriers' Association and Al Limerick, charged with shanghaiing three little boys resulted in a disagreement by the jury. United States District Attorney John L. O'Brien says that he will set the cases again for the May sessions. Expert legal advice was secured by the Lake Carriers, and their employees were impressed into service as witnesses, and to help in other ways. Despite this handicap, the union's friends were able to practically prove the charge, and it is to be hoped that when the court sits in Rochester next month the jury will be guided solely by the evidence.

THE MERGING OF THE TWO COUNCILS.

Last Friday night will go down in trade-union history in San Francisco as a red-letter occasion. For the first time since the labor movement assumed the proportions it has during recent years, the delegates from the Building Trades Council sat in the central body. This is as it should be. It is the law of the American Federation of Labor, and the unanimity of labor can only be properly cemented when the principles that form the base are properly observed.

It has been known for some time that this move to amalgamate was in progress, and while there are still some unions to affiliate, yet the majority are in, and last week several score new delegates occupied seats with their sisters and brothers of the San Francisco Labor Council.

At a time like this, it is opportune to make a few observations. All those interested in the merge are doing that. Some advance one thought, while others differ. That is human nature, and will be the way of mankind long after Halley's comet comes and goes.

In the short speeches last Friday night, it could be seen that tolerance was the dominant note. To give the opinions of others due consideration, to remember that none of us "know it all," to give a respectful hearing to the man or woman who speaks, regardless of whether he or she advances unpopular views and proves to be in a minority of one—these are necessary for the advancement of the central body.

It stands to reason that it will be impossible for several hundred delegates to agree on all subjects. We haven't done that in the past; it is certain that we will not in the future. The best way to get at the substance, to reach the truth, is to be actuated solely by the reasons that give the Labor Council a charter from the American Federation of Labor. It is necessary that the laws of the parent body be lived up to. And those of the internationals come next; and, when differences arise, it is requisite that wise counsel shall prevail, and a way found to adjust differences.

The trade-union movement is what trade-union delegates to a central body should foster in every possible way. That is what we are associated together for: To secure for the workers the best conditions possible, to remedy unsanitary surroundings, see that adequate leisure time is given the toilers, and that the best compensation is paid. Beside these requirements, there are others germane to the labor movement, and there is no doubt that the delegates will be governed exclusively by the needs of those banded together in the unions, regardless of any effort to deviate from the track. Non-essentials must not be permitted to divert attention and arouse antagonisms.

TUBERCULOSIS DAY.

The San Francisco clergy have adopted the suggestion of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and will preach on Saturday, April 23d, in the synagogues, and on Sunday, April 24th, in the churches.

A meeting was held last Monday afternoon in the hall of the local association carrying on the warfare against tuberculosis. An energetic committee is arranging the details. Many of the clergy have expressed their willingness to do all they can to warn people of the dangers of the dread disease, and as the work of preserving health is sacred, it is fitting that this welcome aid should come from the pastors of San Francisco's churches.

A synopsis of a sermon has been prepared by the head office, and will be mailed to ministers of all denominations. This will suggest a line of thought to the recipients, and it may be that many will select their own method of presenting the subject. Collections will be solicited for the

propaganda in this city. When it is realized that earnest men and women are giving freely of their time to aid the unfortunate sick, and that a splendid institution is maintained at 1547 Jackson street in this city where the poor are treated without cost by skilled specialists and nurses, it would seem that the response to the call should come willingly from all. It is a noble cause.

THE HETCH HETCHY AGITATION.

Hundreds of circulars, maps and letters have been sent east by the energetic committee representing organized labor, to show the need of a water system for San Francisco. Much of the popular misconception will be cleared away by this course. Letters will be sent by individual members of unions to their friends, and it will be shown that the fears of the "nature lovers" are ungrounded.

It was good news during the week to read that Secretary Ballinger had reversed his decision and decided to allow the reports of the engineers to be perused. Inasmuch as these reports were compiled because the public put up the money, and the whole matter interests all the people, any star chamber proceeding would have been out of place.

It is possible that the Hetch Hetchy service will not be required. It is hard to tell. The other sources will first be used, and the Hetch Hetchy Valley will not be used until these others prove inadequate. Just when that will be, if ever, is hard to tell. San Francisco has too much at stake in the beautiful valleys in the Sierra Nevada Mountains to permit of their desecration. Even should Hetch Hetchy be used in the years to come, there will result no harm. The need of hundreds of thousands of people for a pure water supply is pressing. It can only be satisfied to the best advantage by using the water from the high altitudes.

Yosemite Valley is quite a distance from Hetch Hetchy. Some of the Washington authorities want to take from San Francisco that which was conceded to be her right by a previous administration. People take precedence over scenery, and when it is known that nature's charms will not be interfered with, there should come a unanimous expression of sentiment to aid the large cities of San Francisco's bay obtain the greatest of municipal needs—a pure water supply from the best source available.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE STATIONS.

The California State Board of Health has called attention to the need of convenience stations in our American cities. Professor G. F. Reinhardt of the University of California writes from Germany that disease infection will be materially lessened when excellent public toilets are provided, as is done in the city he is visiting. It is known that the people's health is protected when every care is taken to prevent disease germs being transmitted from one to another. In some cities in the United States a beginning has been made in this direction, but so far we are far behind many European centers. Stations in excavations below the street level are at once accessible and inconspicuous. Attendants having police power can keep the places immaculate. To help defray the cost of maintenance, penny-in-the-slot machines dispense towels and individual soap packages. Tourists have wondered at our inadequate facilities in this direction, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the authorities will follow the example set to so much advantage by older communities.

On the page headed "Labor Clarion's Forum" we print articles sent in by readers. In a multitude of counselors is wisdom says the proverb, and our columns are open to the discussion of topics germane to a publication of this nature.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**"Why Not Arbitration Before Guns?"**

Under the above heading the last number of the "International Musician" contained a thoughtful article on the Philadelphia strike situation, showing the incapacity of the chief magistrate and his want of energy in not endeavoring to settle the controversy before a strike ensued. The following account of the way a German difficulty was arranged is interesting:

"Only a short time ago an incident occurred in Germany that could be imitated with much profit by many of our supposed statesmen. The coal miners of a certain part of Germany, producing the most coal, were much dissatisfied with their wages and conditions, and had informed their employers that unless some concessions were made they would cease work. The coal barons of Germany replied like our own are in the habit of doing, and a great strike was anticipated. Had it occurred the industries of Germany, more particularly its internal navigation—the most extensive in the world—would have been much crippled. The Emperor heard, and immediately realized the possible consequences. He sent a trusted agent to the miners and told them to remain at work; in the meantime to send a representative committee of their own people to see him in Berlin.

"The miners readily accepted the advice, remained at work and sent a committee to Berlin. The Emperor received them, heard their story, dismissed them with a promise that they would hear from him later. He sent for a committee of the mine owners, who appeared with their attorneys. The Emperor had read to them what the miners had to say, which had been taken down by a stenographer, then heard them and their attorneys. This resulted in the Emperor informing the employers that there was much virtue in the complaints, and concessions ought to be made. When the mine owners demurred, the Emperor promptly and emphatically informed them that if they failed to comply with the reasonable demands of their workmen, that was their privilege, but if such refusal resulted in a strike they could not expect a single gendarme or imperial soldier to be detailed to protect their property. That settled it, and settled it right.

"Why cannot our statesmen of this free country profit by this example of a just military autocrat?"

* * *

Old-Age Pensions in France.

The workmen's pension bill which has been the subject of legislative controversy in France for four years, passed the Chamber of Deputies in the latter part of February, and on March 22d passed the Senate in somewhat amended form by a vote of 280 to 3. The Associated Press dispatches thus describe the bill:

"The benefit of the law, which has been modified to include in its scheme the previous old-age relief law, will be enjoyed by about 17,000,000 persons, including every category of workers except railroad employees, miners and seamen, who already enjoy pensions. As all state employees are retired upon pensions at a specified age, this law, therefore, practically extends the old-age pension system to all the laborers of France.

"The plan involves contributions from three sources for the creation of the pension fund. First, obligatory yearly contributions from the wage earners amounting to 9 francs for men, 6 francs for women and 4½ francs for minors; second, the contribution of the employer, which equals that of the wage earner, and, third, the contribution of the state.

"Even the experts differ as to what the last will be, but the generally accepted figure is 180,000,000 francs (\$36,000,000) for the first year, the amount decreasing until the scheme works normally, when it will be about 125,000,000 francs. The beneficiaries are to draw their pensions at the age of

sixty-five, or after thirty years of service, with certain diminutions for advance payment. The full pension at the lowest unit of contribution will be 414 francs per annum, except for farm laborers, whose contribution and pension is slightly inferior."

Some of the English papers criticize the measure as a "timid and exiguous scheme, which confers a miserable dole on a contributory basis, the burden being divided between the worker, the employer and the state."

* * *

The Return of Colonel Roosevelt.

Many of the dailies are planning appropriate receptions for ex-President Roosevelt on his return from Africa. The Chicago "Daily Tribune" prints the following:

"Colonel Roosevelt's announcement that all kinds and sorts of men must be on his reception committee when he arrives in New York and is welcomed reveals him again at his best. * * * The welcome must be that of a nation, not of a party. The Colonel's mind should be set at rest on this matter as soon as possible, and we believe that nothing would so inspire him with perfect confidence, would so guarantee to him the execution of his wishes, as would the immediate appointment of the following general committee on arrangements: J. Pierpont Morgan, chairman; Joseph Pulitzer, Bellamy Storer, Joseph B. Foraker, Judge J. Otis Humphrey, The Rev. William J. Long, Chancellor Day, Delavan Smith, Joseph Bailey, Joseph G. Cannon, John D. Rockefeller, Thomas F. Ryan, Emma Goldman. Then let Mr. Roosevelt be informed that the parade will be routed through Wall street and that it will be made up as follows:

"FIRST DIVISION.

"The Rev. William Joseph Long, Marshal.

"Nature fakery on foot leading John Burroughs in captivity.

"Gifford Pinchot, James R. Garfield, Jack Abernathy, George Curry, Jacob Riis, John Avery McIlhenny, and Booker T. Washington on skids.

"The Hon. Albert Jeremiah Beveridge on foot, with side arms, but with colors furled."

"SECOND DIVISION.

"Chancellor Day, Marshal.

"Malefactors of great wealth on biplanes.

"The Hon. Charles Warren Fairbanks drinking buttermilk.

"Float representing George Washington receiving letter of thanks from Mr. Fairbanks for cutting down cherry tree.

"Shorter and Uglier words on stilts.

"Ananias club members with calliope playing 'The Holy City.'

"Storks dancing Highland fling.

"THIRD DIVISION.

"The Hon. Joseph Bailey, Marshal.

"The Hon. Joseph B. Foraker, commanding companies B, C and D of Twenty-fifth United States Infantry.

"That man Cannon.

"Members of Congress bearing 'Gates Ajar' and other floral emblems.

"Undesirable citizens wearing wreaths."

* * *

Now We Know the Real Reason.

Flower beds and lawns in the backyards of those keeping house are largely responsible for the prevailing high prices of garden truck, according to John A. Green of Cleveland, secretary of the National Retail Dealers' Association.

He said that until recent years it was customary for people to plant vegetables in their yards.

Mr. Green testified before the senate committee investigating the cost of living. As another reason for the higher prices he cited prosperity.

There are so many different views of the problem that it is interesting to read of Mr. Green. He doesn't say anything about the large number who have neither flower beds nor lawns, and yet who are obliged to pay the top prices.

AN APPEAL TO WOMEN'S PRIDE.

The Woman's International Union Label League is a voluntary association which admits to membership, women, regardless of occupation. It also accepts men, but without a vote. The initiation fees and dues are within the reach of all.

The chief objects are to promote the sale and consumption of union-made products, regardless of craft or calling, to be helpful in advancing the sale of goods made in sanitary work shops, to secure better wages and shorter hours for women who may work at trades not yet organized, and to be helpful in building and strengthening all labor and industrial organizations. It is strictly non-partisan and non-sectarian, and welcomes all within its ranks who would assist the workers to establish a better social and economic state for themselves, their families and dependents.

As the shop conditions of the bread winner of the family improves, as wages increase, and hours grow shorter, just in that proportion will the home and social conditions of the whole family improve and grow better.

In trades unions, all agree, we find the only means whereby this can be accomplished. Trades unions, which keep vital statistics, have demonstrated through them that the lives of the wives and mothers of union men have been prolonged since the advent of the short hour workday, and fair wages and better treatment in sanitary work-shops, all brought about by trade-union efforts. What woman will deny that little children should be kept in school instead of being forced into the factories? None, and none can successfully deny that it was the trades unions which took the first steps towards prohibiting child labor.

Better wages for the head of the family means a better home and living for wives, mothers, sisters and helpless children; hence it is to your direct interest and material welfare, as well as your duty to assist in maintaining the union.

Woman spends the major portion of the family income in purchasing the daily necessities. The earning-power—the provider, has a right to expect that she will spend money—union wages—received through trade-union efforts, for union-made products, and goods made under sanitary conditions by fairly inclined employers, and where women do this we have shown they help themselves and the whole family.

If you believe in maintaining reasonable hours for the workers in the factory, as well as for yourself in the home, become one of us. If you believe in keeping the little children in the schools and the playgrounds, and thus developing a more sturdy race of men and women, instead of having them competing with fathers in the shops, under conditions that stunt the growth, often lower the standard of morality, and frequently resulting in premature deaths, do your share toward maintaining the unions.

If you believe in a fair living, a good home, better clothing for yourself and the children, instead of letting it all go to the favored few, then do your plain duty by joining the Woman's International Union Label League.

The wives, mothers and sisters of trade unionists constitute an irresistible army, expending an enormous sum of union-made wages, which, if judiciously, properly and rightfully spent for union-made and union-labeled products, would be a tremendous force for good, and would go a long way towards completing the work of organizing the yet unorganized forces, and toward finally bringing about a social and economic state more befitting the workers.

Information concerning the league, its death benefits, how to organize, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned,

ANNA FITZGERALD, President,

3309 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

MRS. ANNA B. FIELD, Secretary-Treasurer,
Harting Block, Elwood, Ind.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 1, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Applications for Affiliation—From Wood Carvers, Composition Roofers, Electrical Workers, No. 6, Marble Workers, Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78, Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510, Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104, Brass and Chandelier Workers, Millwrights, No. 766, Steam Engineers, No. 64, Teamsters, No. 216, Carpenters, No. 304, Cement Workers, No. 1, Elevator Constructors, Carpenters, No. 1640, United Glass Workers, Furniture Handlers. On motion these applications were referred to the organizing committee, with instructions to report this evening.

Credentials—Waiters, No. 30—E. H. Baker, vice H. Elbing. Pattern Makers—John W. Sweeney, C. Stout, Dave Campbell. Wood Carvers—Harry Theremic. Composition Roofers—A. B. Webber, Ed. Peterson. Electrical Workers, No. 6—P. A. Clifford, W. H. Urmy, A. Elken, E. C. Loomis, R. G. Alexander, P. J. Kennedy. Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—E. A. Clancy, P. Vaughan, T. Scahill, C. E. Hague, J. M. Hogan, Frank Schneppe, J. Hoffman. Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—E. J. Fraser, W. P. Kennedy. Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—John Crane, Jno. D. Leary, Geo. Haggemiller, Dean Evens, Jas Doyle, Jas. Donnelly. Brass and Chandelier Workers—R. G. Cambell, W. Brammer. Millwrights, No. 766—W. H. Van Horn. Steam Engineers, No. 64—J. D. Armitage, Geo. R. Fitzgerald, W. R. Towne, J. H. Ault, H. J. Mitchell. Teamsters, No. 216—Thos. McHugh, J. J. Monahan, J. J. Morris, A. Green, W. Rother, O. W. Swanson. Carpenters, No. 304—G. Felise. Cement Workers, No. 1—O. A. Tveitmo, C. E. Osgood, L. Flaherty, B. E. Uhler, Thos. Flynn, T. E. Keough, Thos. Doyle, Henry Ullner. Elevator Constructors—F. B. Hanbridge, Ed. Poole. Carpenters, No. 1640—W. A. Cole, F. Krammer, G. S. Brower. United Glass Workers—Daniel Dinniene, S. Goodman, W. Flagler. Furniture Handlers, No. 1—E. T. Crosby, F. C. Burns. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Stablemen, No. 404, enclosing check for \$10 for Barbers' Union. From W. E. McLernon, Organizer I. T. U., thanks for assistance in attempt to unionize "Grizzly Bear" magazine. From I. W. W., Spokane, Wash., thanks for donation to free speech defense fund. From Congressman E. A. Hayes, pledging assistance in keeping work in San Francisco. From Post Office Clerks, thanks for assistance in favoring legislation. From Sacramento Federated Trades and Eureka Federated Trades Councils, pledging assistance in the matter of the Hetch-Hetchy water supply. From A. F. of L., stating that the wage scale and agreement of the Water Workers' Union had been endorsed. From Building Trades Council of Los Angeles, to the effect that the firm of Cohn & Goldwater, manufacturers of mechanics' clothing, aprons, etc., had adjusted its trouble with organized labor, and was again on the fair list. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, requesting moral support. Referred to Executive Committee—From the Stationary Firemen, requesting a boycott on Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Co. From Street Carmen, No. 477, of Pa., requesting financial assistance. From Henry Edwards, complaint against action of affiliated union. Referred to Organizing Committee—From International Union of Flour and Cereal Employees, requesting that local be organized in this city. Referred to New Business—From Associated Charities, re-

questing Council to elect delegates to above association to deal with the question of properly housing residents of this city.

Communication was received from Bro. John I. Nolan, chairman of the joint committee of the S. F. Building Trades and Labor Council on Hetch-Hetchy water supply, stated that the committee had requested the Council to appoint an additional committee of ten to visit affiliated unions on this important question. On motion the request was complied with and the chair appointed Bros. Fields, Bowlan, Burnett, Himmel, Caverly, Fisher, Schonhoff, Schilling, Holland and McTiernan.

Communication from the Typographical Union enclosing request from the international office to obtain Council's approval to the clause in the post office appropriation bill prohibiting the printing by the Government of return cards on envelopes, and requesting trade unionists to personally communicate with their Senators and Congressmen on this matter. On motion the communication was concurred in, and the secretary was directed to write members of the Senate committee, and Senators of California, urging their favorable action on said clause in said bill.

Communication from Bartenders' Union, No. 41, enclosing complimentary tickets for picnic; the secretary was directed to acknowledge same with thanks. Communication from Alaska Fishermen's Union, enclosing resolutions protesting against the enactment of a bill now in Congress, namely, H. R. No. 22,559, imposing poll tax of \$6 on every male person over twenty-one years employed or engaged in the fishing trade or business in the territory of Alaska, and requesting this Council to concur in the resolution and to officially protest to our Congressmen and Senators. On motion the resolutions were adopted, and the secretary was instructed to comply with the provisions contained therein.

Delegate Roche, of Molders' Union, No. 164, introduced a set of resolutions calling attention to the attempt on the part of certain persons to use the election of a boy Mayor during the week devoted to the financial assistance of the Columbia Park Boys' Club as a means to discredit and to bring into disrepute the present administration in this city, and severely condemning those responsible for the attempt; and voicing an emphatic protest and warning to the Mayor to see that said actions of these people be stopped. On motion the resolutions were adopted. (See resolutions printed in "Labor Clarion.")

Reports of Unions—Barbers—Boycott still on; request moral assistance and demand for card. Leather Workers—Strike situation unchanged; are holding their own. Bakers—Are disappointed at insufficient demand for union label on bread, and request all unionists to assist them in furthering the label. Steam Shovel and Dredge Men—Have struck Erickson-Peterson job, and protest against the action of a dual organization which has attempted to supply men in the place of the unionists called off. Ship Scalpers—On strike against two steamship companies; a member of their union shot in the performance of his duty as a picket. Solicitors—Thank unionists for support; are progressing nicely.

Executive Committee—Reported progress on the Odeon Cafe matter, and also on the request of Retail Delivery Drivers' Union for a boycott. That the committee was investigating the Soap Makers' request for a boycott on the Metropolitan Laundry. Further reported having considered the by-laws and trade rules of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, and have informed them as to committee's opinion thereon. The committee recommended that the Council give its endorsement to the wage scale and agreement of the Laundry Workers' Union, with the exception of certain sections. The committee reported on the complaint of undertaking firms against Hackmen's Union; that it had advised said union to furnish

said firms with carriages and drivers, and had requested favorable action on said advice be taken within one week; further that it would make a recommendation to the Council bearing thereon at a later date. Report of committee concurred in.

Organizing Committee—The committee reported favorably on the applications noted above, with the exception that in the matter of application of Electrical Workers, No. 6, the committee reported a protest from Electrical Workers, No. 151, and recommended that the delegates from the union be seated and that the protest be referred to the executive committee. On the application for affiliation from Furniture Handlers' Union, No. 1, the committee recommended that the union be admitted and its delegates seated on condition that said union affiliate with the A. F. of L. within thirty days. On motion the report of the committee was concurred in, and the delegates from these unions were then properly initiated. President Kelly at this time took occasion

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HAVE A BRANCH STORE
766 MARKET ST.
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FOR A LARGER AND BETTER SAN FRANCISCO

PATRONIZE SAN FRANCISCO
MADE GOODS.

"LUNDSTROM" HATS (UNION MADE)

are made here. Quality and
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HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING
MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS
F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

to express on behalf of the Council gratification over the unification of the forces of labor in San Francisco, as evidenced by the initiation. He stated that he hoped that the bringing together of all elements in the local labor movement would redound to the greater benefit of all the workers represented in the Council.

Secretary Tveitmoe, secretary of the Building Trades Council, was then called upon for a few remarks, and in excellent fashion expressed the hope that this unification would make for a greater trade-union movement in San Francisco. He stated he hoped that differences of the past would be completely forgotten, and that the accomplishment of this evening would be one long remembered. He further admonished the delegates to exercise tolerance toward each other's views, and to remember that they were all striving for a common purpose.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committees—The chair announced that he had deferred the naming of the Labor Day committee, owing to the fact that delegates from the Building Trades Council had not been seated as yet, and that he desired in the appointment of this committee to name some of them.

New Business—The communication from the Associated Charities was then taken up and discussed by the delegates. After considerable debate a motion to file the communication was carried.

The directors of the "Labor Clarion" submitted a report for the fiscal year January 31, 1910. They stated that the "Labor Clarion" was now on a paying basis, and that there had been a substantial increase in the subscription list; they requested further support for the paper, and reported having declared a dividend in favor of the Council and enclosed a check for \$250. The committee also submitted a detailed financial statement of assets and liabilities.

Bro. C. M. Fieder, organizer of the Journeymen Barbers' Union of America, was invited to address the delegates. Bro. Feider paid a great compliment to the Council on the manner in which business was transacted, and requested our moral support for his organization. He stated that the spirit of organization throughout the country was manifest; that many new unions were being formed; and that the trade-union movement was growing by leaps and bounds.

Receipts—Water Workers, \$4; Printing Pressmen, \$8; Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, \$14; Typographical, \$18; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Composition Roofers, application fees and dues, \$9; Newspaper Solicitors, \$8; Wood Carvers, application and dues, \$7; Steam Engineers, application and dues, \$15; Material Teamsters, application and dues, \$17; Ship Scalpers, \$12; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$8; Butchers, \$8; Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510, \$9; Electrical Workers, application and dues, \$17; S. F. Hall Association, \$158.90; Tobacco Workers, \$4; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Post Office Clerks, \$4; Boiler Makers, No. 210, \$2; Carpenters, No. 304, application and dues, \$7; Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, \$2; Cement Workers, application and dues, \$21; Housesmiths, No. 78, application, \$5; Elevator Constructors, application and dues, \$9; Carpenters, No. 1640, \$11; Metal Polishers, \$8; Carriage Workers, \$7; Marble Workers, \$5; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$5; Furniture Handlers, \$5; Sheet Metal Workers, \$5; United Glass Workers, \$5; "Labor Clarion," \$250; Soda Water Bottlers, \$18. Total, \$695.90.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; expense collecting journals, \$2; stenographer, \$20; Pacific Telephone Co., \$15.22; Hall Association, for rent, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$25; donation to S. Bethlehem, Pa., \$25. Total, \$189.72.

Adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Thrust and Parry

"Who of our fathers could have believed that in little more than a hundred years our Constitution would be set aside and the will of a man substituted for the will of the people? Today the leading members of the Senate and House of Representatives, some of whom were chosen by his approval, are called together by the President of the United States and told what kind of laws he wishes passed and what, indeed, he will permit to be passed. Before a man of the people has spoken in Congress, or a word has been heard from the numerous states, this country is told from the White House what the laws of the people should be and what they must be."—Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University.

The plaint of Chancellor Day would have more force—and it is not without merit—were it not known that he has long been the spokesman for the trusts and corporations, and that he has publicly deplored the passage of legislation that protects the people from these sources of private monopoly and greed.

"Unionism is a good deal of a bluff, and can be made to surrender to well-organized opposition."—San Francisco "Wasp."

This is a characteristic wasp-like thrust. Considering the "bluff" that unionism is, it is strange that the "Wasp" has to give so much of its valuable space each week to criticize that which is not!

"The attempt to limit the hours constituting a day's work, which has been one of the chief pursuits of unionism, is an infringement upon men's rights. Already the Supreme Court of the United States has declared unconstitutional a law of the State of New York which imposes such a limit. This decision establishes the right of employer and employee to contract with each other relative to the hours of labor, and denies the right or authority of any state to interfere with the exercise of the right of the individual to employ or be employed for such number of hours per day or at such wages as may be agreed upon. The independent workman is thus entirely within his rights when he makes any agreement with his employer that may please both."—Los Angeles "Times."

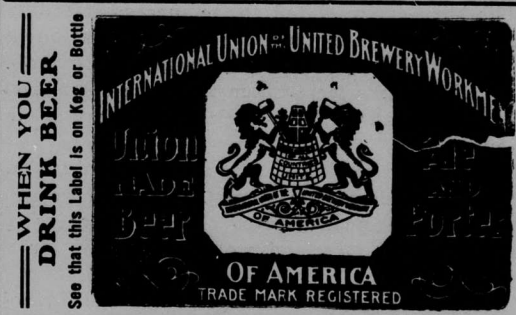
Here again we have the pure and unadulterated doctrine. All that unionism has gained for its members, as well as the unorganized, is so much loss because it "infringes men's rights." How can an "independent" workman make an agreement with his employer? He simply has to accept the latter's terms, unless he joins his fellows and comes to terms collectively. While it is true some courts have rendered decisions against interference in bargaining singly, yet it is also true that the highest tribunal in the land has decided that it was not only lawful but necessary to restrict Oregon laundry proprietors working their help longer than ten hours daily, and that public welfare and the interests of generations to come required the legislation. Exactly the same reasoning can be applied to men as to women, for every humane cry is for relief from the oppressor.

Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



Brooklyn Hotel

365-373 First St., San Francisco
Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c. Free Bus Chas. Montgomery.

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UNION-MADE CLOTHING

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Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

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REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

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Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

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Union Made Clothing
From Maker to Wearer

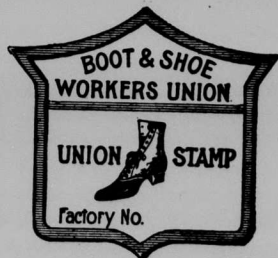
UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union



246 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Notes in Union Life

George Jacobs of the steam fitters was drowned on March 22d; he was a native of San Francisco and twenty years of age. Bernard C. Sharkey of the bartenders, painters, decorators and paper hangers, died on April 2d; he was born in San Francisco forty years ago. Frank Butler of the longshore lumbermen died on April 2d; he was a native of Illinois and forty-eight years of age.

John I. Nolan of the molders left last Wednesday evening for Cincinnati to attend the sessions of the national executive board.

The barbers are elated at the success attending their efforts to unionize establishments, as shown by the capitulation of the Grand hotel shop. Several members were taken in at the last meeting, and Organizer C. M. Feider addressed the union.

The leather workers are standing firmly, and it is expected that the local trouble will be adjusted in the near future. Eight hours is a magnet for all men and women who toil for a living.

Give the merchants who patronize the advertising columns of the "Labor Clarion" practical evidence that their support is appreciated. Tell them where you saw their goods mentioned. It will help you and them. It is good business.

The stablemen have moved to 395 Franklin street, where they will meet each Tuesday night hereafter.

Committees visiting the unions from the central body advocating San Francisco's claims for the Hetch Hetchy water system report that they have been enthusiastically received on each occasion, and that the prospects for aid to the desire to acquire pure water are good.

Last Monday night the Philadelphia Shoe Company tendered its employees a banquet. Over 100 covers were laid. International President Max E. Licht of the clerks was a special guest, and he officiated as toast master. Many shoe clerks famed in union circles were present and addressed the guests. Mr. B. Katschinski and his sons spoke, and the good feeling prevailing among all connected with the Philadelphia Shoe Company is the best evidence of correct methods of transacting business.

The photo engravers met last Sunday. It was decided to assess each member a \$1 for the striking Philadelphia carmen, and 10 cents for the steel workers in the Pittsburg district. The union is negotiating a wage scale with the publishers. John W. Hogan, international first vice-president, will leave for Spokane shortly to adjust craft differences.

Union janitors will perform the work heretofore done in several stations by "trusties."

Last Sunday's meeting of the label section was well attended. John O. Walsh was elected chairman. A vigorous union label boosting campaign was outlined, and a committee appointed to draft rules and arrange for permanent organization.

The Labor Council has endorsed the protest of the Alaska fishermen against the proposed annual tax to be collected from those employed in the fishing industry. It was shown that several thousand men work but a short time in Alaskan waters, pay taxes elsewhere, and are often idle for the remaining months of the year.

The unions of the brewing industry are preparing wage scales calling for a slight increase in the minimum rates.

Officers have been elected by the theatrical stage employees. Edward Wagner will represent the local at the international convention.

The sailors and other unions of the maritime world are dissatisfied with the "whitewashing" report on conditions in the local Marine Hospital. A more searching investigation will be urged.

NOTES FROM THE MAILERS.

Mailers' Union, No. 18, has made the following nominations for officers for the ensuing term: President, William H. Parker; vice-president, George Wyatt; secretary-treasurer, James B. Reighley, Harry C. Littell and Thomas M. Alsop; sergeant-at-arms, George Barry and Joseph F. Enright; members of the executive committee—Fred T. Smith, John J. O'Connor, John D. Matison and John Barry; delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council—George Wyatt, John D. Matison and William Nunan; delegates to the Labor Council—George Wyatt and Frank Flynn; delegate to the Oakland Allied Printing Trades Council, J. A. Shere. The election will be held on Monday evening, April 25, 1910.

William J. Denahy passed away on the 3d inst., after a lingering illness, at the age of forty-five years. He is survived by a wife and two children, and they have the deep sympathy and condolence of the members of this organization in their hour of bereavement.

LABOR FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

At Hoquiam, Washington, a few weeks ago, the State Federation of Labor approving, adopted the following resolutions amid wild cheering:

"Whereas, The last convention of the State Federation of Labor endorsed the movement of the women of the state for equal political enfranchisement, a principle approved by the American Federation of Labor and all labor unions; and

"Whereas, The last session of the State Legislature submitted for vote of the men citizens at the coming election in November a constitutional amendment conferring the right to vote on all women; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the officers of the State Federation of Labor are hereby instructed to use every means in their power toward the adoption of this constitutional amendment, and every laboring man in the state is called on to work and vote for this act of justice to the women."

MARCEL WILLE HONORED.

The national executive board of the bakers and confectioners has increased the number of national organizers from two to four. One of the additional positions was offered Marcel Wille of this city. He has accepted. The expression of confidence is highly flattering to Mr. Wille, and his friends in local trade-union circles will be pleased to hear of his advancement. It is likely his new duties will take him to other parts of the country.

Orpheum.

Vaudeville is the triumphant form of theatrical amusement. Next week's program at the Orpheum will be headed by Nellie Nichols, the famous songstress and comedienne. Al White's Dancing Bugs are a quartette of skillful dancers. Walsh, Lynch & Company will appear in a one-act melodramatic comedy called "Huckin's Run." The Picquays—Maurice and Ethel—will offer something new, which they prefer not to announce at this time. Next week will be the last of Edwin Holt and his clever company in George Ade's "The Mayor and the Manicure," Charles F. Semon, Barnes and Crawford, and Marguerite Haney in the playlet "The Leading Lady."

An ordinance which provides that no person can walk in the public streets, ride in street cars, elevated trains or elevators of public buildings of Chicago, wearing a hatpin which protrudes more than half an inch from the crown of the hat, was passed by the Chicago City Council on March 21st, and was signed by the Mayor on the following day. A maximum penalty of not more than \$50 is imposed for violation of the ordinance.

AN UP-TO-DATE MAGAZINE.

The "Twentieth Century Magazine" contains each month a number of strong and timely papers on questions relating to fundamental democracy, civic efficiency and clean and progressive government. It is also the only magazine of opinion that monthly gives its readers the news, gathered from all parts of the world, relating to such progressive measures as direct legislation, public ownership, co-operation, municipal advance, woman's progress, conservation, etc.

The April number is a magazine no thinking man or woman interested in present-day public events can afford to overlook. Among the leading articles are "Postal Savings Banks and the People," "Grand Junction's Democratic Charter," and "Morgan, the Master of America."

"An operation will cost you \$500." "And is it absolutely necessary?" "You can't live without it." "Say, doc, the high cost of living can't all be blamed on the tariff, can it?"

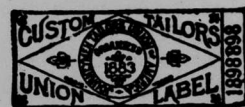
Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market St. ***

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.
ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

NELLIE NICHOLS, the Famous Songstress Comedienne; AL WHITE'S DANCING BUGS; WALSH, LYNCH & CO., in their original One-Act Play "Huckin's Run"; THE PICQUAYS; Last Week EDWIN HOLT & CO. in Geo. Ade's Comedy "The Mayor and the Manicure"; CHAS. F. SEMON; BARNES and CRAWFORD; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week of the Musical Playlet "THE LEADING LADY" with MARGUERITE HANEY, Ralph Lynn and Ed Coleman and Company of Ten.
Evening Prices 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70. Home C 1570

NOTICE Union Men



You who have the interests of Unionism at heart—you who wish to help and further the Union cause **should know** that we were the first to adopt the Custom Tailors' Union Label in this city; and were, according to the decision of the Tailors' Union, the **ONLY** firm that has lived strictly to it for the past five years.

But apart from that, you are **SURE** of obtaining here the **very best** in made-to-order suits.

We mutually benefit if you let us make your spring suit.

Kelleher & Browne

THE IRISH TAILORS

Seventh Street at Market

Pertinent and Impertinent

The traditional "hot cross bun" was not to be obtained in Pittsburg on Good Friday. The employing bakers said that "it's all because of the high cost of everything." It was figured that it would take so much time to mark them that the profit left after paying for flour, lard and other ingredients would not permit of stamping the cross. In view of recent events in Pittsburg, it might be said that the absence of the sign that means so much to Christendom was appropriate. Even the cold-blooded suggestion that stripes be dispensed with in the penitentiary because some of the "higher ups" are going to serve terms for bribery must have had some effect on the bun makers.

Park Commissioner James P. Edoff of Oakland deserves a pat on the back. He advocated that men paid by the day have their salaries raised, owing to the small figure paid, the ability of the commission to increase, and the high rate of living. Mr. Edoff's fellow commissioners thought Oakland should pay as much as other cities for similar work, and no more. That is to say, if some other towns have a low rate of pay, Oakland should follow suit. The reasoning thus shown is not very deep. The question was laid over for future consideration, and the "Labor Clarion" hopes Commissioner Edoff will score the victory he deserves.

The carpenters of Fruitvale are going to erect a hall for themselves. An \$8000 building in the Mission style of architecture will be built on a lot 45x100, the lower floor to be occupied by stores and an office for the union headquarters, and the upper floor will contain an auditorium and banquet hall.

Judge H. F. Haske of Hammond, Indiana, didn't like the way an attorney was handling a witness. His efforts to have the questions properly framed were futile, so he stepped down from the bench and raised a big lump on the back of his right hand, and, incidentally, on the attorney's jaw. Thereupon the judge decided not to have the attorney arrested for contempt of court, and the legal luminary said he would not have his honor pinched for battery. There was such unanimity all around that it would have been too bad to mar it in any way. Both had lumps, neither wanted the other placed in durance vile, and the majesty of the law was upheld in Jeffries-Johnson fashion.

A Chicago lady had her husband bound over to appear before the court. She told the judge that now spring was here it was advisable to restrain the masculine habit of migrating, and she wanted her other half to stay home, with bonds as a side issue. The court thought so little of the rights of the sterner sex that he fixed a price of \$800.

The bay newspapers tell a story about laying the foundation stone of the Oakland Y. M. C. A. the other Sunday. In the stone were placed the numerous articles considered appropriate for such an occasion, and among them were copies of the "Call," "Chronicle," "Examiner," "Tribune," "Enquirer," and other daily papers. It is to be hoped that these publications will remember where they are, and not follow the every-day example of their namesakes on the street and fight at every opportunity.

Germs, 92,000,000 of them, were found on a one-dollar bill microscopically examined in Washington, D. C., at the request of Representative Wiley of New Jersey. The latter had this investigation made to further his bill to destroy all paper money returned to the treasury. Another bill disclosed 13,518,000 living bacteria, embracing all sorts, from the elect to the common. Nothing could be discovered on metal money. The presence of so many germs is one reason why the people dislike to handle the filthy lucre.

LABOR COUNCIL—ALAMEDA COUNTY. Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 4, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:15; President Spooner in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Credentials—Carpenters, No. 1473—A. Fetherhoff, Edwin E. Travis, to represent Fruitvale Union. Cooks and Waiters—Gus Pancost, vice Herman Hollander, resigned. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Los Angeles Building Trades Council, requesting that the firm of Cohn, Goldwater & Co. be placed fair before affiliated unions; from Supervisor of Census, anent information to be attained; from "Tri-City Labor Review," requesting that matter for publication be given their representative; granted. Referred to Executive Board—From Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, requesting assistance to organize that craft; from Paper Makers, asking aid against paper trust; from A. F. of L., relating to bonding fiduciary officers; from Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, requesting financial assistance; from Philadelphia Street Carmen, asking moral and financial aid; from Result Laundry Association (2), prorating 51 shares of stock and giving notice of an assessment of 25 cents per share. From Sign and Carriage Painters, No. 878, stating that Mt. Tacoma and Yosemite lager beer companies are patronizing a non-union painter and requesting assistance of the Council to bring about a change. From H. B. Andrews, filing charges against A. W. Sefton, Jr., for striking him and calling vile names.

Rules suspended to allow W. H. Urmy and B. B. Rosenthal opportunity to address the Council on the Hetch Hetchy project; endorsed by Council.

Special Order—The reconsideration of the matter of withdrawing delegates from all but the Union Labor New Charter Convention was taken up, with the result that the Council will continue to affiliate with the "Marshall" movement.

Bills—Read and ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Bartenders—Will institute a card campaign for buttons. Laundry Workers—Ask delegates to patronize the Result Laundry; it is the only laundry signed up this side of the bay. Newspaper Solicitors—Report demand for union men. Electrical Workers—Preparing an ordinance that will protect workmen and the general public from dangers incident to faulty installation. Milk Drivers—Request demand for their button. Bakers—An active campaign will be undertaken in the Texas Bakery matter. Musicians—"Comstock Auchestra" unfair; Mr. and Mrs. Comstock, who run a grocery in Dimond, Silva, a clerk in Warren's drug store, Fruitvale, and one Kettles, employed by the S. P., are connected with the orchestra. Harness Makers—No change in the local strike situation. Cooks and Waiters—Will work to organize beer halls.

Reports of Committees—Executive Committee—Matter of protest from Milk Wagon Drivers against admission of Michael Mooney to unions affiliated with the Council, and his ejection from the local milk drivers; the whole matter be laid on the table. In the Lemon controversy with the Harness Makers, the committee recommended that the proposition submitted by the employer, which in effect is that he take back two of his former employees at \$3 a day of eight hours, be referred to local union. Laundry Workers' agreement, endorsed on recommendation.

Business Agent's Report—Signed the Result Laundry; reported the organization by the News Solicitors of the News Boys; prospects good for signing up a large butcher shop.

New Business—Communications from Result Laundry Association referred to the executive board. Charges filed by H. B. Andrews referred to committee of five.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—Accepted as read.

A. W. SEFTON, JR., Secretary.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY Savings (The German Bank) Commercial Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital \$1,200,000.00

Capital actually paid up in cash \$1,000,000.00

Reserve and Contingent Funds \$1,529,978.50

Deposits December 31, 1909 \$38,610,731.93

Total Assets \$41,261,682.21

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-fellow & Bells, General Attorneys, A. H. Muller and W. S. Goodfellow.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

Phones: Franklin 216 Franklin 217 Home Phone S 3135



Limousines and Automobiles
Light Livery, Broughams, Carriages
1623-1631 Pine St., San Francisco

BAKERIES USING THE UNION LABEL.

Andrew Kuehne, 2848 22d, cor. Alabama.
Chas. Strohmaier, 2650 21st.
Fiederlein & Thieman, 3470 Mission.
Star Bakery, 2628 Mission, near 22d.
Beyer's Bakery, 3227 22d, near Mission.
R. Hollnagel, 1334 Castro, near 24th.
And. Halkett, 1602 Geary, near Buchanan.
G. Guenther, 1713 Leavenworth.
Carl Mettler, 130 Sadova, Ocean View.
Columbus Dining Room Bakery, 3312 Mission.
Gehmann & Seitz, 4458 Mission.
Duboce Cafe & Bakery, 708 14th.
L. Untenahrer, 2170 Mission, near 17th.
Pacific Syndicate, 891 Market, opp. Powell.
C. Geyer, 330 Brazil ave.
Thoke & Sadler, Clement, near 5th ave.
Nick Eukens, 899 Capp.
Christ. Pfeffermann, 541 Montgomery.
Paul Kraus, 1550 Church, cor. Duncan.
Peter Gumm, 3899 24th, cor. Sanchez.
Home Bakery, 1112 Devisadero.
Wreden's Bakery Department, 2258 Fillmore.
Swiss American Bakery, 2757 24th.
Alcazar Bakery, 1821 Fillmore.
Palm Bakery, 1714 Waller.
Sunnyside Bakery, 2901 Diamond.
John Kohs, 25th and Mission.
B. & D. Restaurant, 178 Third.
Thistle Bakery, 2767 21st.
C. Jensen, 4106 25th.
O. Elliger, 305 Jules ave., Ingleside.
L. Loeffler, 690 Chenery.
San Jose Baking Co., 433 Vine, San Jose.
Carl Neubold, 49 West San Carlos, San Jose.

Union Men and Women, Be Consistent

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: April, Black on Poppy.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
 †Monotype Machines.
 ‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co., 88 First.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (223) Art Novelty Adv. Co., 377 Hayes.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
 (172) Automatic Printing Co., 343 Front.
 (48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.
 (185) Banister & Oster, 1049 Mission.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
 (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & Meeready, 557 Clay.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
 (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 739 Market.
 (176) California Press, 50 Main.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
 (90) Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
 (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
 (178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.
 (179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 220 Kearny.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
 (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
 (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
 (203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
 (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
 (190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
 (127) *Halle, R. H., 261 Bush.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
 (158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
 (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (224) Jones, C. J. & Co., 2107 Howard.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
 (168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
 (50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.
 (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
 (102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
 (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
 (174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
 (58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
 (24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J., 330 Jackson.
 (43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth.
 (225) North Beach 535 Montgomery Ave.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (181) Peckham, T. A., 420 Kearny.
 (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
 (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (218) Rossi, S. J., 1602 Stockton.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
 (226) San Francisco Litho Company, 521 Commercial.
 (145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
 (84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (125) *Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
 (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (10) *Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.
 (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
 (210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 362 Clay.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
 (171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
 (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
 (35) *Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (189) *Williams Printing Co., 348A Sansome.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 509 Sansome.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 117 Grant Ave.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
 (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.
 (32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
 (30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
 (40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.
 (53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.
 (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.
 (42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.
 Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery
 Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
 American Tobacco Company.
 Bekin Van & Storage Company.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
 Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
 Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
 Moraghan Oyster Company.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
 Pacific Box Factory.
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 Schmidt Lithograph Company.
 Standard Box Factory.
 Sutro Baths.
 United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Fuel Co.
 Arcade Hotel, San Pablo avenue, cor. 20th.
 Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th.
 Bekin Van & Storage Company.
 Eagle Box Factory.
 French & Peterson, Parcel Delivery.
 Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
 Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
 Montgomery-Osborne Hardware Co., 375 12th.
 Oakland Cream Depot, 1665-67 Willow.
 Phillips & Leisz, produce dealers, 339 12th.
 Piedmont Press, 1166 Webster.
 Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
 Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.
 Schlueter's Bazaar, 1158-60 Washington.
 Texas Bakery, 2010 Ashby avenue, Berkeley.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

C. W. Gray of the Schwabacher-Frey chapel is suffering from blood poisoning.

Chicago Typographical Union is having difficulty with its proposed newspaper scale. There is a deadlock, and it looks as though the arbitration board will have to be called upon. The union asks for the following, in part: "Elimination of all piecework; union men on evening papers to receive not less than \$5 a day, seven and one-half continuous hours to constitute a day's work; union men on morning papers to receive not less than \$5.50 a day, seven continuous hours to constitute a day's work; time and a half for overtime; an intermission of not less than twelve hours between each day's work; where employees work part of the week nights and part of the week days the night scale shall be paid; wages shall not be paid in bank checks." The Chicago Newspaper Publishers' Association wants the following clauses as a basis for a new scale: "A day's work shall consist of not less than seven hours nor more than eight hours; time and one-half after eight hours; eight hours shall constitute a day's work; there shall be an intermission of ten hours between each day's work; all salaries shall be at the rate of not less than 60 cents an hour for day work and not less than 65 cents per hour for night work."

The force of the "Inland Herald," Spokane's new daily paper, was surprised, and agreeably so, to read a notice on the bulletin board on March 8th stating that the management had decided to increase the wages of all employees 50 cents a day. Spokane Typographical Union and the "Inland Herald" chapel gracefully acknowledged the unsolicited advance.

Jos. J. Reid, who was in charge of D. S. Stanley's office before the '98 trouble, has been appointed manager of the eastern office of the Harris automatic press. His headquarters are in New York City. Mr. Reid is a brother of W. J. Reid of the "Post" chapel, and he has friends in No. 21 who will be pleased to read of his success.

New York Typographical Union has decided to collect a 10 cents a week assessment for three months to place "The Call" (the socialists' daily paper) on a firm foundation.

The Catholic Herald Publishing Company was incorporated in Sacramento on January 13th. The capital stock calls for \$25,000, and the purpose of the company is to conduct a publishing business in all its branches, together with a bindery, and to print and circulate a newspaper.

Attention is called to the necessity of those members who hold a share of stock in the California Co-Operative Meat Company informing the secretary, at 325 Twelfth street, Oakland, of their present addresses. The company's books show that most of No. 21's stockholders are located at the union's address in Oakland shortly after the fire.

The San Francisco agency of the American Type Founders Co. is proud of its ability to fill "rush" orders. Last month a large job outfit was delivered complete in six hours in the ordinary routine of business. On the morning of February 12th a complete newspaper and job plant, including a cylinder press, two job presses, paper cutter, type and material was packed and loaded on a truck ready for shipment in three hours, with extra rush.

The following members will compose the next funeral delegation: Frank S. Goodman, Walter H. Godfrey, Harry H. Green, H. J. Geisenhofer, Walter R. Grafe, C. O. Glanville, Wm. C. Griffin, C. K. Hale, Ellery C. Hall, Louis P. Hall, R. H. Halle, Miss A. E. Hammond, D. W. Hammond, Chas. R. Hancock, John C. Hansen, F. M. Harlow, J. C. Harlow, W. W. Harris, C. A. Harrison, Richard Hart, Jas. P. Hartnett, D. Haughey, Mrs. C. E. Hawkes, M. C. Hazel and Alden Hearn.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters, phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.
 Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.
 Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.
 Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.
 Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.
 Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
 Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.
 Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.
 Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.
 Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.
 Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.
 Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.
 Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
 Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
 Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.
 Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
 Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
 Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.
 Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
 Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
 Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
 Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
 Broom Makers—3d Tues., Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
 Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 130 Fulton.
 Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.
 Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.
 Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
 Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet first and third Thursday nights at 1213 Market.
 Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.
 Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.
 Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
 Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.
 Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Garment Cutters—Meet Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.
 Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thurs., Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Gas Workers—Headquarters, 306 14th; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Grocery Clerks—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.
 Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1173 Market.
 Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Housemiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
 Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.
 Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
 Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.
 Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
 Milkmen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.
 Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
 Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.
 Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.
 Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
 Newspaper Carriers—M. Boehm, 703 Gough.
 Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secy., 392 Oak.
 Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.
 Pattern Makers—Meet Alternate Saturdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
 Pavers, No. 13—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.
 Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
 Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
 Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.
 Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
 Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.
 Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.
 Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.
 Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.
 Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.
 Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.
 Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.
 Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.
 Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.
 Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.
 Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.
 Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
 Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.
 Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 45 Steuart.
 Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.
 Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
 Tailors (Journymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.
 Teamsters, No. 216—Meet 807 Folsom.
 Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.
 Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
 Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.
 Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.
 Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.
 United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.
 Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.
 Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.
 Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.
 Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

"Give us to awake with smiles, give us to labor smiling. As the sun returns in the east, so let our patience be renewed with dawn; as the sun lightens the world, so let our loving kindness make bright this house of our habitations."—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The clerical study craze is now bearing fruit. "Are you a conductor?" asked a lad of an omnibus guard. "I am," replied the courteous official. "What is your name?" "My name is Wood." "Oh, that can't be," said the boy, "for wood is a non-conductor!"

For Women in Union and Home

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York on March 11th affirmed the verdict of the jury in the lower court allowing Add M. Hunt, a trained nurse, \$58,000 damages for injuries received in a wreck of the Long Island Railroad, near Great Neck, in 1905. Miss Hunt lost both legs in the accident. She brought suit soon afterward against the railroad. It is said this is the largest verdict ever recovered by a woman for injuries in the history of the local courts.

In South America, where women are presumed to do nothing but rock the cradle and direct the household, they have brought about municipal supervision of the advertising signs which are put up in the cities. They are especially active in this work in Buenos Ayres. There, because of the quiet but powerful crusade of women against the monstrosities to which the people of the United States submit, every thing in the way of signs or advertising placards is up to a certain required artistic standard. It makes a difference in the general appearance of the city.

The first bank exclusively for women and officered by women, opened in London on March 14th. The institution is a branch of Farrow's Bank, a small concern, according to the press reports, founded especially to deal with persons of small means. The manager of the Bank for Women is Miss Mary Bateman, who has been known in the past as a war correspondent in South Africa, and as a novelist.

Stella Josephine Feller, of Harris County, Texas, earned \$150,000 in a single afternoon by marking down two oil wells. She has been so successful in discovering oil that she has almost daily offers of tens of thousands of dollars in fees for special work. Miss Feller has also been remarkably successful in discovering sulphur beds. She has made a fortune in oil wells of her own and in fees, and now is expending \$500,000 on an orphan asylum in Beaumont.

Mrs. Kady C. Brownell is the only regularly enlisted woman that the United States has ever recognized. She joined the Rifle Guards, of Providence, R. I., by permission of Governor Sprague and, with her husband, went to the front in 1861. Both were in the battle of Bull Run and she was wounded. She is the color sergeant of the U. S. A. Veterans of the Civil War. Her 69th birthday anniversary was celebrated at the Jumel mansion, on Washington Heights, in New York, on December 28th.

Princess Victoria, the King of England's only unmarried daughter, is one of the most amiable, accomplished and interesting members of the royal family, but owing to her delicate health and retiring disposition, she is comparatively little known to the public. She is exceeding popular at court, and her young nieces and nephews are devoted to her. Her love for the little ones has gained her the pet name of "the head nurse."

Mothers may be thankful enough that the football season is over, but Mrs. A. D. Winship of Racine, Wis., is an utter stranger to the feelings that dominate them. She is seventy-nine years young, and a freshman in Columbus University, where she has entered for two courses of psychology and one of English literature, but even more remarkable than her thirst for knowledge is the enthusiasm for football she manifested on every opportunity throughout the season. With her spectacles firmly planted on her nose, her gray hair neatly drawn back from her benignant brow, she was a prominent figure among the "rooters" at every game played on the home grounds. Her presence, at first ridiculed by the other students of her class, was so much taken for granted before the end of the season that it would have been missed seriously had she stayed away from any game.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held on Tuesday, April 5th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Herman H. Day, Local No. 375, has deposited his transfer. E. J. Whipple, Local No. 47, and E. E. Bone, Local No. 308, have resigned through withdrawal of transfer. Resigned, A. Byrne. Reinstated to membership in good standing: A. C. Imhaus, P. Theroux, E. E. Schmitz, Jos. Connolly, W. F. Husband, F. E. Heinemann.

Suspended for non-payment of dues, assessments, etc.: Chas. Alphin, V. Anderson, F. P. Baker, Miss V. Baldwin, C. Bralye, N. Brandt, B. Bulotti, A. W. Burt, D. C. Bush, E. Calamara, Mrs. E. Calamara, A. Carlino, Mrs. I. Carusi, L. T. Case, W. A. Chase, L. Chapuy, M. Ciociola, Sol Cohen, Louis Condy, T. Coulter, D. R. Crane, C. C. Dayton, Miss E. Dickenson, J. F. Dunning, H. C. Emerson, J. W. Frank, P. Frederick, Leo H. Garrod, F. M. Gerald, Jos. Getze, E. Gonzales, Mrs. O. K. Green, W. H. Heming, J. H. Husing, G. E. Jeffreys, S. H. Jenkins, G. W. Jewett, M. S. Carp, H. Koenig, E. W. Kolle, J. C. Lackenback, J. M. Leary, J. W. Lewis, J. B. McCann, W. J. McCoy, Miss M. B. Morgan, Mrs. E. Orchard, F. Parasien, O. Paul, M. J. Perk, Geo. Petterson, S. Peterson, E. L. Pimempel, W. J. Quinn, W. H. Ramsey, A. Rankoff, W. W. Reinhart, J. M. Roberts, C. A. Rossignol, G. C. Santisteban, A. Schildkret, J. L. Schoen, T. Schultz, F. H. Sharp, C. G. Silliman, C. G. Simmermacher, D. Spano, O. Stoppenback, C. G. St. John, J. A. Tillmany, Mrs. M. Twamley, F. J. Unash, J. W. Valle, A. E. Verdier, C. Walhiem, F. F. Watson, W. B. Wells, F. I. Wescher, J. Weiner, N. L. Williams, T. D. Woods, J. A. Von Wyle, T. L. Zeh.

Erased from the roll for non-payment of dues: J. S. Batchelor, S. B. Batsford, J. F. Douglass, J. Maroney, C. Kurth, M. A. Robles, H. A. Rossen-

thal, A. Schorcht, A. Seabold, Mrs. A. Seabold, H. G. Gerry, H. R. Tuck.

Price of \$5 per man has been made for escort bands for the Knight Templars' conclave on April 21st, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Price of \$40 day and night, \$28 night time only, leader double time to end at 12 midnight, substitute Clause E, Sec. 44, regular overtime, was made for Eagles' Street Fair and Carnival at Fruitvale, May 2d to 7th.

Price \$5 per man and expenses Peninsula Hotel, San Mateo, four hours' playing, once per week.

E. Frautman, Local, No. 78, musical director La Petite Gosse Co., is playing a two weeks' engagement at the Orpheum in this city.

The next regular monthly meeting of the union will be held Thursday, April 14th, in Orpheus Hall, at 1 p. m.

The funeral of the late Caesar Caspari was held from Schofield's undertaking parlors on Devisadero street last Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The funeral band was in attendance, also a delegation from the union, and the Musical Fund Society, of which he was also a member. Mr. Caspari had been in poor health for some time, the end coming early Friday morning. He was one of the best-known musicians in the city, was a charter member of Local No. 6, and leaves a host of friends to mourn his loss. Some time ago he made a will in favor of Antone Logar, which has been turned over to the board of directors by Mr. Logar, with the instructions that anything that should remain after the funeral expenses have been paid should go to a sister of Mr. Caspari's in New York City, who is very much in need.

The bands at Santa Cruz for the past season or two have been composed of non-members, and we understand that they will be employed again during the coming season. Every effort has been made to bring about union conditions there, but it seems to be the policy to use non-union music for all occasions. It would be wise to keep this in mind, as vacation time is near.

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN

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NOW OCCUPIES HIS OWN NEW BUILDING AT THE OLD LOCATION

Built especially to suit the requirements of the undertaking business. This is the finest, most modern and best-equipped building in the city. Come and see it at your first opportunity.

1919 Mission Street

Between 15th and 16th Streets.

PHONE MARKET 109

Mr. Truman devotes his entire personal time and attention to this business, assuring the public of capable and conscientious service, and prompt and polite treatment.

FEDERATION EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The executive council of the California State Federation of Labor will meet on Sunday, April 17th, at 10 a. m., in the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Any one interested in conferring with the council is invited to be present on this occasion, or any communications of moment to the labor movement will be duly considered.

At 2 o'clock the same afternoon the members of the council will meet with the committee handling the question of organizing migratory laborers. Preparations for this meeting have been in progress for some time, and a sum of money has been set aside for the work. Some definite plan of action will be decided upon.

Several of the unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council have applied for affiliation, and the Musicians' Unions of Santa Cruz and Bakersfield, also.

MISS LUCILE EAVES' LECTURE.

As announced last week, Professor Lucile Eaves of the University of Nebraska delivered an address in the Lincoln Labor Temple on March 27th. Her subject was "Lessons from the San Francisco Labor Movement." She reviewed rapidly and briefly the growth of trade unionism in San Francisco, which has the credit of being perhaps the most thoroughly organized city in the country, especially in the building trades lines, and asserted that the splendid conditions obtaining there are the direct result of organization. She mentioned specific instances where the thorough organization prevented the establishment of institutions that would have beaten down the wage scale had conditions been otherwise. She emphasized the economic necessity of organization of workers in all lines of industry, and urged upon her hearers the further necessity of increasing vigilance, uncompromising honesty in all dealings with the general public and employers, and more intelligent efforts along lines of mental and moral development.

"Nothing is so contagious as enthusiasm. It is the real allegory of the tale of Orpheus. It moves stones, it charms brutes. Enthusiasm is the genius of sincerity and the truth accomplishes no victories without it."—Bulwer.

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

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The "UNION-STAMPED" Shoe of Satisfaction

Made in ALL STYLES, ALL SHAPES, ALL LEATHERS

Here are shoes that combine COMFORT with DURABILITY — the restful COMFORT that keeps the wearer cheerful; — the DURABILITY that gives the wearer SATISFACTION. Compare them with other makes. You'll find they are the Best Shoes in the World for the Money.

2⁵⁰

3⁰⁰

NOTE—To accommodate those who are unable to purchase during the day, OUR STORE WILL BE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10.

3⁵⁰

4⁰⁰